

# BEHIND BARS INSTEAD OF LEADING PARTY

That's What Republican Says  
Would be Condition of But-  
ler Had He Committed  
His Crime Against U. S.

Mr. Hildebrand, for a while editor of the Greensboro News, republican organ, now editor of the Asheville-Gazette, and a well known republican, said in his paper October 22:

"Politically speaking, this paper stood by its friends, or those who may do us the honor to peruse this department of the paper with any degree of regularity or interest. We have no brief for the democratic county ticket, holding that to be no affair of this independent paper. We have friends among the republican county candidates, to whom it has been our pleasure to show ourselves friendly in the past, and, under different auspices, we indulge the hope that we may be permitted to actively manifest this sort of spirit in the future. This paper would be glad, being mindful of the state's best interests, to see a strong republican party built up in the state, an opposition that would have to be reckoned with under all circumstances, and at all times. But we believe that the republican president has been unjust to his party in the state to a degree that demands some show of resentment, if the party is to become respectable in its own eyes, in fact as well as in name; and we are opposed to a republican party that is conducted under the known umpirage of Marion Butler.

"It will be of no avail for republicans to close their eyes or hold fast their noses. There can be no concealing of the fact of Butler's leadership. It is known of all men. In the campaign now in progress it is always the form of Butler that stands out boldest on the firing line. By the opposition Morehead is naturally regarded as negligence, and if he, by using Duncan's Greensboro newspaper, succeeds in drawing any of the enemy's fire, it invariably takes the form of bird shot; the thirteen-inch shells are hurled in the direction of Butler. In the event of a republican triumph, his will be the victory, and it is he who will not hesitate—who will of right, lay first claim to the spoils, or the crown, or to be specific, the senatorship. It is he who will direct the movement of a highly mobilized lobby in the event of a republican legislature. Nor will the party be in position to say him nay unless, through a rank exhibition of ingratitude for services rendered, it shows itself unworthy even of Butler's leadership.

"Can the republican party of North Carolina afford to put itself in the position where it will feel compelled, out of considerations of gratitude and decency, to again send this man to the senate? His manifold treacheries and his numberless deceptions, such as that attempted in respect to the local self-government plank, there can be no question of the fact that Butler's leadership inevitably puts the party on the defensive. The act of bringing suit against the state while he held a commission as senator, is enough to damn any man, or any set of men. It was an act of high moral treason that will weigh like a millstone about the neck of any party that affects to condone, or forget the crime, having no ethical standard it is appalling the degree to which Butler's moral perceptions have been dulled, or deadened, that these moral sensibilities are dead beyond recall, is shown by the disingenuousness, or the frothy violence of his reply to his critics. The state had already effected a settlement of these bond cases. And the people were not then in position to have their burdens multiplied in the form of increased taxes. But Butler, taking advantage of his high position, his only provocative the money lust, or a desire for personal aggrandizement, conceived the idea, co-jointly with Pettigrew, of South Dakota, of bringing the suit for the bondholders. These bondholders were on lytoo glad to pay him liberally. They knew there would never be another Butler. The man had stabbed in the breast the mother state that had nurtured him, that had honored him with the highest office within her gift. At that moment his sovereign, and he showed himself faithless by this breach of a public trust.

"Had the crime been committed against the federal government, instead of the state that had honored him so far beyond his deserts, he might instantly have been brought face to face with prison bars. For a lesser, a much less grievous act of treachery, Burton was sent to the penitentiary, and Mitchell, of Oregon, was only saved from such fate by the

interposition of providence. Death claimed him, the Oregon senator dying of a broken heart. Butler is now running republican politics instead of learning some of the useful crafts at Atlanta or Moundsville, because no North Carolinian ever felt that it would be necessary to safeguard the commonwealth against that peculiar, that unthinkable, form of treachery.

"Now what does Butler answer to that act of high treason, that must have fairly attained the blood? He answers that Josephus Daniels would have waited a few weeks, until his term as senator expired, and would then have accepted the fee from the bondholders.

"Do republicans with a sense of patriotism and self-respect believe that a party, acknowledging such leadership, can achieve a triumph that would, in the last analysis, appear at all desirable?"

## BUTLER IN HIS OWN MIRROR

No Man Has Ever Been So Fearfully  
Denounced by His Own Allies as  
the Double-face Renegade.

The fearful denunciations that have been heaped upon the head of Butler, the traitor, who is trying to re-establish himself in North Carolina, have come with most telling force from his own allies and former partners. Decent men no longer have anything to do with him. No democratic speaker would discuss issues with him. Senator Simmons said that he denounced Butler several years ago as a traitor and scoundrel and that ended it with him. Judge Judge Pritchard denounced Butler as a traitor and scoundrel in 1897. Judge H. G. Ewart said October 3, 1910, that Butler had done him great wrong and he despised him.

Republican members of the legislature of 1895, during the discussion of one day, February 14, declared Butler to be a liar, a self-constituted czar, a bulldozer, a penny-a-liner, an intermeddler, a brutal scribbler, a falsifier, an unjust and ungentlemanly fellow.

On February 1, 1897, Harry Skinner said that Butler tried to secure the election of the negro Cheatham over the white populist nominee, and that Butler had uttered a wanton, malicious and cowardly slander.

A Guilford county jury found Butler guilty of having libeled Judge Adams, republican chairman.

Col. V. S. Lusk said of Butler on July 26, 1910: "Once deceived, either in business or politics, is excusable; but twice deceived by the same party and by about the same thing is inexcusable, and the best way to avoid second deception is to evade the deceiver."

The Greensboro News, Butler's present organ, said: "Who made Mr. Butler a 'man of means'? Whence comes the boodle for the expensive campaign he has been waging so 'assiduously' since January last? Are those irrepressible 'bondholders' behind him?"

In the republican convention of Richmond county, June 24, 1906, Henry C. Dockery called Butler a Judas Iscariot, and said he betrayed the republicans when they trusted him, and that the republican party could never succeed under such leadership.

On June 19, 1906, Chas. McKesson, a leading republican of the state, and now postmaster at Morganton, said: "Where Butler leads is infamy; where Butler wins is fraud. His disapproval is a badge of honor. Despised, disowned, discredited and discredited by the decency of the state, an office gained by his endorsement has about it the odor of a brothel and the bowery, and a commission coming through his hands is punctured by the stiletto of a highwayman. The president and Senators Penrose and Carter will soon discover that his pretended power is but the radiant shine of a serpent, a skeleton without the color or currents of life. If he had his Washington hireling dominate the republican party in its leadership it deserves common and universal defeat and the true and loyal republicans of the state will throttle the free booters, whose only motto is 'spoils' and whose battle cry is 'boodle.'"

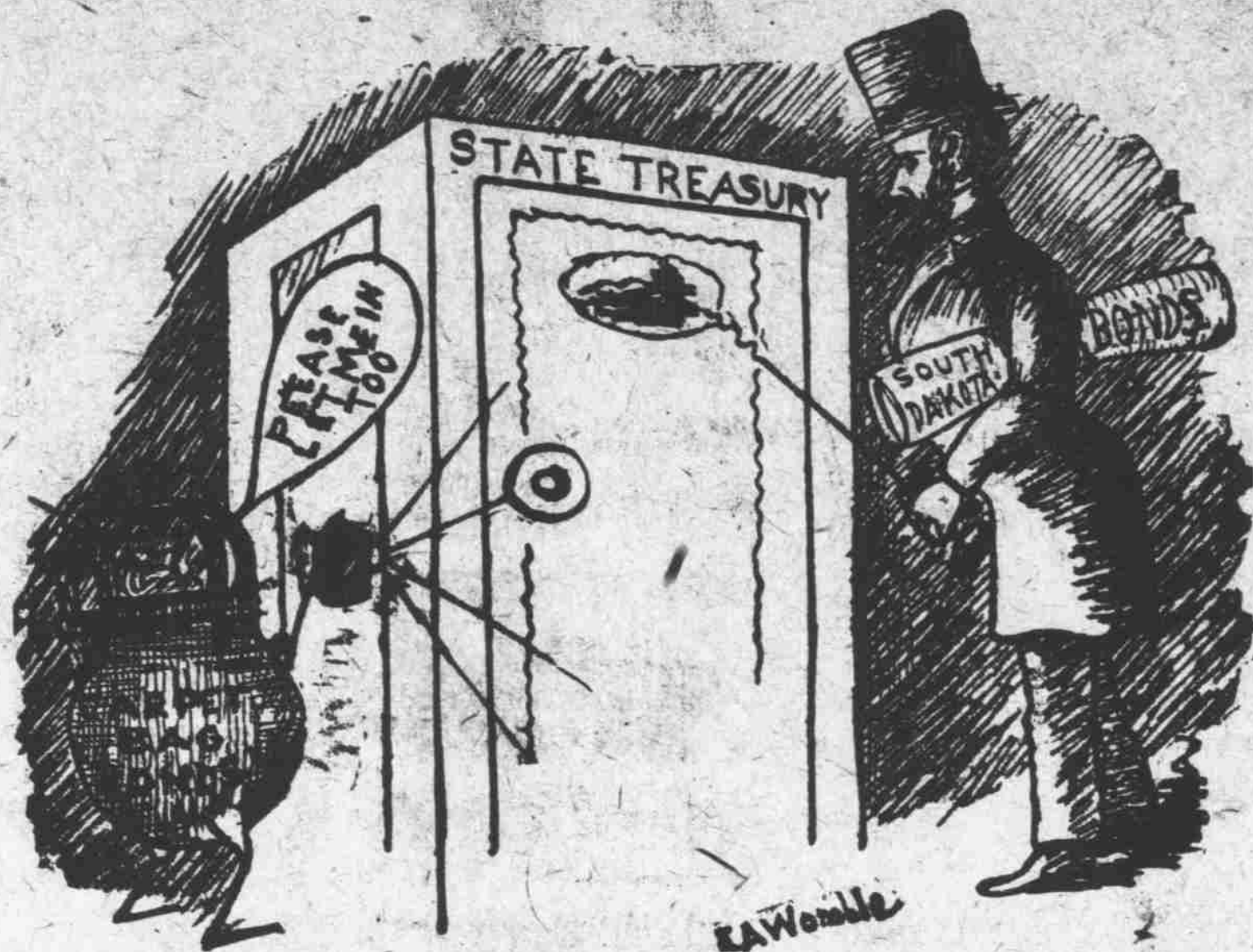
August 25, 1908, Judge Adams said of Butler:

"There is nothing new in these slanderous charges. The public by this time understands that they emanate from that cowardly traitor who has not only betrayed his state, but every party and about every person with whom he ever affiliated. Nothing that I may say can add to the contempt with which the people of North Carolina look upon this white livered traitor, nor can the public fail to understand the purpose of this rehash.

"The state convention of our party meets next Wednesday. You will recall that, prior to every convention, Butler undertakes to slander me and besmirch my character."

The Republican workers are getting the dough around Greensboro. The Greensboro Record says: "Good afternoon, brethren! Did you get your share of the swag given out from Republican headquarters today?"

## THE NEW REPUBLICAN BOSS



## ANTI-TRUST LEGISLA- TION ENACTED BY LAST LEGISLATURE

Industrial and commercial monopolies and conspiracies in restraint of trade, commonly called trusts, which have been unlawful, have grown to gigantic proportions and claim the world as their field of operation. The democratic party, true to its principles and traditions, has fought and will continue to fight with relentless zeal this form of oppression. The democratic legislature of 1907 enacted a comprehensive anti-trust law and extended the rules of evidence and of criminal procedure in order to meet the evil. Every provision which was deemed vital was incorporated in these acts of 1907 except that known as "Subsection A," which makes criminal the following:

"(a) For any person, firm, corporation or association to make or have any agreement, express or implied, to lower or prevent the increase in price of any article or thing of value which any such person, firm, corporation or association may desire to purchase within the state of North Carolina.

When the democratic convention of 1908 assembled, it was thought that the law might be strengthened, and accordingly the following declaration was written into the platform of the party:

"Private monopolies should be destroyed. Conspiracies by prospective purchasers to put down or keep down the prices of articles produced by the labor of others should be made criminal, and all persons or corporations entering into such conspiracies should be punished; and we condemn in every form subsidies, gratuities, bonuses, trusts and monopolies; and they should not be tolerated."

This declaration of the party led to the enactment of "Subsection F.55" which makes criminal the following:

"(f) For any person, firm, corporation or association to conspire with any other person, firm, corporation or association to put down or keep down the price of any article produced in this state by the labor of others, which said article the said person, firm, corporation or association intends to buy."

This marks the farthest advance ever made in this state in anti-trust legislation. Nothing has since transpired to show that the amended statute is not adequate to reach the evil, or that the machinery provided for its enforcement is not sufficient.

The democratic convention of 1910, in the platform of the party, again reiterated its often repeated hostility to trusts in the following language: "Private monopolies in restraint of trade are inconsistent with the growth and development of the internal affairs of the state and the liberties of the people, and should not be allowed. We are opposed to illegal combinations in restraint of trade, trusts and monopolies, and favor the enactment and enforcement by the state and national government of such laws as will make their existence impossible."

There are, under our constitution, but two classes of officials who are or can be charged with originating a criminal prosecution such as here considered. They are the solicitors and the grand jurors; and even if a solicitor should originate a prosecution by drawing a bill of indictment, it must fall unless the grand jury agrees to it. There is but one other way that such a prosecution can be commenced, and that is by an affidavit of some person acting as a private citizen; and even if one should be started this way, it cannot proceed unless the grand jury approve it.

The following is a synopsis of the anti-trust law of North Carolina, as amended by the legislature of 1907, being chapters 218 and 219, Laws 1907, and chapter 448, Laws of 1909, together with the statute extending the rules of evidence and criminal procedure respecting this class of crimes:

**What the Democratic Anti-Trust Law Does.**

It makes it indictable: 1. To make a sale of goods upon the condition that the purchaser shall not deal in the goods of a competitor. Before the enactment of this law the most terrible weapon in the hands of the trust was its requirement that the merchant should handle its goods to the exclusion of the goods of all competitors. This is no longer possible. 2. To directly or indirectly destroy or attempt to destroy the business of

a competitor with the purpose of thereafter controlling prices. 3. To reduce prices so low or raise them so high that no profit will be left, with the purpose of increasing the profits after competition is destroyed. 4. To forbid a competitor for the purpose of injuring his business. 5. To undersell a competitor for the purpose of destroying or injuring his business. 6. To have any agreement with any one to parcel out the territory of the state for the purposes of trade. 7. To conspire with any person, firm or corporation to put down or keep down the prices of articles which the trust intends to buy. 8. It is provided that any citizen may make an affidavit, either on his own knowledge or on information and belief, setting forth that a corporation is violating any of the provisions of this law, and file the same with the attorney general; and thereupon, the attorney general shall apply to a judge of the superior court for an order requiring such corporation to produce all its papers, books and records, to be examined by the attorney general. And for the security of witnesses, it is provided that no person shall be prosecuted or convicted on account of matters disclosed by the testimony of said witness; and the testimony of such witness shall not be received nor used in any prosecution against him.

Because of this law, any man can now go into the business of buying, selling or manufacturing anything in North Carolina, and the trust dare not oppress or attempt to oppress him. Of course, outside of North Carolina, in the other forty-five states, the laws of North Carolina can afford no protection. The high-handed crimes committed by the trust by interstate transactions lie at the door of the Federal government.

**Governor Kitchin on the Fundamental Difference Between the Democratic and Republican Parties.**

Waiving the differences between the two parties upon matters peculiarly Southern, which differences are known of all men, the fundamental difference between the Democratic and Republican parties in the Republic is concerning the taxing power. The Democratic Party, being the party of the people and favoring equal rights to all and special privileges to none, believes that the Government has no right to use the people's taxes except for public benefit or to use the taxing power except to raise sufficient revenue to run the Government economically administered. The Republican Party, being the party in which those who have to seek special privileges under the law have enlisted, believes the Government has the right to give vast sums, called subsidies, from the public treasury to enrich a few, under the theory that their prosperity will benefit the country at large; and believes further, that it is right to use the taxing power to enable special interests to put up the price of what they sell to the American people, calling this protection, sheltering criminal monopolies under the false theory that, if a few are made enormously prosperous, in some indefinite way this prosperity will trickle down among the people, and finally bless those who are robbed.

**W. W. KITCHIN.**

**Republican Headquarters Dishing Out the Stuff.**

The Greensboro Record, published at the seat of the republican state headquarters, said October 21:

"Our republican friends from the country coming to town these days look more cheerful after visiting headquarters, which goes to show they have 'tapped the barrel.' It is there all right; the only thing the boys have to do is to come in and get their share. It is being sent out to remote places and the local men should lose no time in calling, or the supply might give out."

Every voter ought to keep in mind the wise words of Gifford-Pinchot, who said: "The essential fact about the tariff is that it is unjust, a moral wrong, written by the servants of special privilege for the benefit of their masters, and intended not to help the small man make a living but to help the big man make an exorbitant profit."

## THE GREAT PENSION SCANDAL

No Longer a Roll of Honor but  
Largely a Scheme of Fraud—Re-  
publican Grafters Now Seeking to  
Go to New Length in the Gigantic  
Fraud.

The World's Work, of New York, a supporter of Taft, has begun an exposure of the pension frauds whereby the people of this country are paying, forty-five years after the war, the huge sum of \$155,000,000 an-



The World's Work Says That This  
Negro Drew Five Pensions at  
Once, All of Them Fraudu-  
lent.

ually. The following extracts are made from the first article in the World's Work for October:

"A year after the cessation of hostilities the government was paying fifteen millions of dollars to disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans and other dependents. In 1874 the pension bill reached thirty-one millions. Then it began a natural decline. It had fallen in 1878 to twenty-eight millions. In 1879, there was passed a law giving full arrears to all entitled to pensions. The lump sums thus offered presented tempting prices, and thousands of old soldiers searched their bodies for some twinges that might be attributed back to war-time. In two years the bill bounded from twenty-eight up to fifty-eight millions.

"The Grand Army of the Republic, organized at the close of the Civil War, now fell largely into the hands of pension promoters—Corporal Tanner, a professional pension agent, at their head. The organization swiftly grew and became a political power. A succession of Grand Army pension agents administered the government's pension bureau. 'God help the surplus in the United States treasury when I get at it,' said Corporal Tanner when President Harrison appointed him. The bill went steadily up until in 1889 it reached ninety-two millions. In 1890 poverty ceased to be a condition for a pension grant. That year the bill made the highest jump it had yet accomplished—it ran up to 110 millions. And up it kept going until in 1893 it reached the prodigious sum of 161 millions.

"President Cleveland turned his attention to pensions at the beginning of his second administration, and an honest administration of the bureau brought the bill down to 144 millions. It continued at about that figure, but with a downward tendency, until 1907. In 1906 congress authorized recognition of mere age as a disability, and in 1907 the old age pension rates were increased. The bill sprang to 156 millions.

"In 1908 congress extended pensions to widows of ninety-day men without regard to their pecuniary need. The bill soon rose to 165 mil-

## WHO RAISED THE NEGRO ISSUE?

National-Republican Hand Book Boasts of Party Friend-  
ship For Afro-American and Tells How Many Hold  
Office and the Huge Sum of Money Paid Them Yearly.

There is a chapter in the Republican Campaign Text-book, published by the congressional campaign committee, entitled "Our Colored Citizens," which can only be described as disgusting in its appeal for the negro vote. It is certain North Carolina republicans will not ask for circulation of this campaign book in the state, for a perusal of this particular chapter would cause many well-meaning republicans to either stay away from the polls or vote the democratic ticket.

Here is one gem culled from the chapter entitled "Our Colored Citizens" that is typical of many in the book on which the republican party is making its fight for control of the next congress:

"The platform adopted by the republican party at Chicago in 1908 contains a plank which stands squarely and unequivocally for all the civil and political rights of the Afro-American people.

"There can be no question in the mind of any honorable thinking, sane Afro-American as to which party he should support in this campaign. No truer sentiment has ever been uttered than that of the great Douglas, when he said:

"The republican party is the ship; all else the sea."

Here are a few excerpts from the boasting statements in the text-book, which are intended to influence negro voters in the doubtful states:

	No.	Salaries.
Diplomatic and consular service . . . . .	11	\$ 37,000
Department service, Washington, D. C.: . . . . .		
State . . . . .	26	19,360
Treasury . . . . .	703	479,840
War . . . . .	160	120,910
Navy . . . . .	76	46,660
Postoffice . . . . .	182	108,460
Interior . . . . .	421	249,975
Justice . . . . .	34	9,720
Agriculture . . . . .	129	69,824
Commerce and labor . . . . .	217	97,924
Government printing office . . . . .	571	398,180
Interstate-commerce commission . . . . .	37	19,200
United States capitol . . . . .	187	127,640
Washington, D. C., city postoffice . . . . .	201	161,240
District of Columbia, including unskilled la- borers . . . . .	2,324	1,263,985
Department Service at large:		
Customs and internal revenue . . . . .	692	496,276
Postoffice . . . . .	2,997	2,338,242
Interior . . . . .	25	27,640
Commerce and labor . . . . .	78	56,420
United States army, officers . . . . .	11	29,295
United States Army, enlisted men . . . . .	2,948	919,121
Miscellaneous, including unclassified . . . . .	1,967	1,179,750
Total . . . . .	14,397	\$8,225,761

Here follows army list of negroes.

## THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

List of Afro-American Officers With Rank and Yearly Pay—Number of  
Enlisted Men With Aggregate Annual Pay.

Officers.	Yearly Pay.
Lieutenant-colonel Allen Allensworth (retired) . . . . .	\$ 3,375
Major John R. Lynch . . . . .	3,600
Major William T. Anderson (retired) . . . . .	2,700
Captain Charles Young . . . . .	3,350
Captain George W. Prioleau . . . . .	3,120
Captain Theophilus G. Steward (retired) . . . . .	2,340
First Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis . . . . .	2,400
First Lieutenant John E. Green . . . . .	2,400
First Lieutenant W. W. E. Gladden . . . . .	2,000
First Lieutenant Oscar J. Scott . . . . .	2,000
First Lieutenant Louis A. Carter . . . . .	2,000

Total yearly pay of officers . . . . . \$29,295

Enlisted men in the 9th and 10th Cavalry, and 24th and 25th  
Infantry, 2,948, and their yearly pay in the aggregate  
amounts to . . . . . 219,121

Total for officers and men . . . . . \$930,378

"On August 1, 1910, there were more Afro-Americans in the service of the United States government than ever before in the history of the country. The following list shows some of the official positions and occupations of the Afro-Americans in the federal service:

"Auditor of the navy department, assistant district attorneys, assistant librarians, architects, assistant postmasters, assistant welders, attorneys, bookbinders, bookkeepers, boatmen, collectors of customs, collectors of internal revenue, consuls, chiefs of divisions, compositors, chaplains custodians.

"In high places—a few Afro-Americans who have been honored by the republican party; appointed or recommended by the president as government officials.

"There are 512 Afro-American employees in the Chicago postoffice, drawing annual salaries aggregating in round numbers \$400,000.

"Mr. James A. Cobb appointed assistant district attorney for the District of Columbia, prepares cases for prosecution under the pure-food law and has charge of forfeited bond cases.

"Hon. Wiffin W. Gibbs was elected city judge of Little Rock, Ark., by the republicans of that city in 1876, and was the first man of the race to be so honored."

ions. No encouraging legislation having been enacted in 1909, natural causes will bring the pension expenditure this year down to 157 millions (\$157,000,000 with at least \$2,000,000 additional for the running expenses of the bureau); but in the last congress more daring legislation was proposed, and all the machinery of the pension organization and all the Grand Army influence have been set at work to secure from the next session laws that will push the pension bill up to height never before dreamed of.

"Americans who contemplate the miraculous growth of the cost of pensions know how Jack felt when he watched the beanstalk."

**Tariff Making on the Bargain Counter Basis.**

Jonathan P. Dolliver, the great insurgent republican senator of Iowa, who died October 14, 1910, said in his great speech, "The demand for a change in the method of tariff making."

"Most of the reductions were so trivial as to be ridiculous, and were either upon articles which we do not import to any extent, but on the contrary export in enormous quantities, or were for the purpose of further protecting the manufacturers especially, by reducing the duties on raw materials, while most of the rates on finished products were either kept at

every detail of the performance.